Rhodora

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FRANK SHIPLEY COLLINS
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JOURNAL OF

THE NEW ENGLAND BOTANICAL CLUB

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TWO NEW SPECIES OF ACROCHÆTIUM.

F. S. Collins.

Acrochætium minimum n. sp. Strato basali e filamentis epi-vel endophyticis constituto, ad superficiem vel inter cellulas superficiales plantæ hospitis repentibus, initio liberis, mox plus minus concretis, non autem membranam veram formantibus; cellulis 2–4 μ diam., 1–4 diam. longis, forma valde irregularibus; filamentis basalibus ramos plures breves emittentibus, ultra superficiem plantæ hospitis emergentes, 1–4 cellulares, cellulis 2–3 μ diam., 1½–3 diam. longis, sæpe in sporam pyriformem, indivisam, 5 × 7 μ, desinentes; minus frequenter filamenta longiora, usque ad 25 cellulas, cellulis ad 8 diam. longis, 2–3 μ diam., simplicia, interdum sporam lateralem, sessilem vel ad pedicellum unicellulare affixam, sporæ terminali similem, gerentia.

Basal layer composed of epi- or endophytic filaments, creeping on the surface or among the superficial cells of the host plant, at first free, later more or less united, but not forming a genuine membrane; cells 2–4 μ diam., 1–4 diam. long, of quite irregular form; basal filaments emitting many short branches, extending beyond the surface of the host, 1–4-celled, cells 2–3 μ diam., 1½–3 diam. long, often terminating in an undivided pyriform spore, 5 × 7 μ; less frequently emitting longer filaments, up to 25 cells, cells up to 8 diam. long, 2–3 μ diam., occasionally bearing a lateral spore, sessile or on a unicellular pedicel, similar to the terminal spore. On *Desmarestia viridis* (Fl. Dan.) Lamour., Robinson's Hole, Massachusetts, Aug., 1907. I. F. Lewis.

The dimensions here given are less than those of any hitherto described species of the genus, and the erect part is smaller in proportion to the horizontal, but it seems to be an *Acrochætium.* The filaments of the basal layer wind about the round cortical cells of the *Desmarestia,* but do not seem to penetrate below the outer layer; the cells assume all possible forms, according to the space available for them. The host was more or less infested, almost to the extreme ends of the young branchlets. The germinating spore appears generally to send out the horizontal filaments at once, but no erect filaments; these arise later from the horizontal layer. When the end of one horizontal filament encounters another filament, it may either attach itself and cease growing, or bend until it is parallel to the other filament, adhering to it laterally. Short erect filaments are abundant, seldom over 25 μ long, normally ending in a pyriform spore; much less common are the long filaments, straight, long–jointed, usually simple and sterile, occasionally with one or two lateral spores, usually sessile, rarely borne on a short cell.

Several other epiphytes were growing on the *Desmarestia*; *Streblonema oligosporum* Strømf., *Acrochætium Daviesii* (Dillw.) Näg., *Erythrotrichia ceramicola* (Lyng.) Aresch., a young *Polysiphonia* and some small, sterile, Peysonnellia-like disks. *Desmarestia viridis* is an abundant plant all along the New England coast, and hardly any abundant species is so generally free from epiphytes; it would be interesting to know what combination of circumstances at this place made it an attractive residence for all these species.

A. Hoytii n. sp. Cellula basali (spora originali) rotundata, 12–25 μ diam., vel verticaliter elongata, tunc ad 30 μ longa, filamenta 1–3 erecta, 6–7 μ diam., emittente, cellulis 2–4 diam. longis; ramificatione subfrequente inferne, superne minus frequente, ramis ultimis prælongis, simplicibus vel subsimplicibus, in setam tenuissimam attenuatis. Sporis lateralibus, oblongis, 6–15 μ, ad pedicellum unicellulare, parte superiore filamenti affixis.

Basal cell (original spore) 12–25 μ diam., spherical or somewhat elongate vertically, then up to 30 μ long; 1–3 filaments arising from each basal cell; main filament about 6 μ diam., cells 2–4 diam. long; branching rather frequent below, rarer above; ultimate branches very long, simple or nearly so, gradually tapering into a hair. Spores lateral on the upper part of the filament and branches, on one-celled pedicels, oblong, 6 × 15 μ. On *Dictyota dichotoma* (Huds.) Lamour., Beaufort, North Carolina. W. D. Hoyt.

In this species the germinating spore not merely remains distinct through the life of the plant, but increases to several times its original size, and may send up more than one vertical filament. At least this seems to be the only explanation of the appearance presented. The large cell is more or less imbedded in the cortex of the host, but has neither descending nor lateral growth. Among American species it seems nearest related to *A. Dasyæ* Collins, but in the latter the persistent spore increases little if any in size, and has not been observed to produce more than one erect filament. The spores in *A. Dasyæ* are larger and sessile. This plant was received from Mr. Hoyt, who has been making some interesting studies in *Dictyota* at the Beaufort station of the U. S. Bureau of Fisheries, of which some of the results have been published.[1] The type is in the herbarium of the National Museum. For a liberal supply of identical material, to be distributed in the Phycotheca Boreali Americana, the writer is indebted to the authorities of the Bureau of Fisheries.

MALDEN, MASSACHUSETTS.

PRELIMINARY LISTS OF NEW ENGLAND PLANTS,— XXI.[2] CYPERACEAE.[3]

M. L. FERNALD.

[The sign + indicates that an herbarium specimen has been seen; the sign — that a reliable printed record has been found.]

	Me.	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.
Cladium mariscoides (Muhl.) Torr.	+	+	+	+	—	+
Cyperus aristatus Rottb.	+	+	+	+	—	+
“ dentatus Torr.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ “ var. ctenostachys Fernald				+		
“ diandrus Torr.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ Engelmanni Steud.				+		
“ erythrorhizos Muhl.				+		+
“ esculentus L.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ “ var. leptostachys Boeckl.					+	+
“ ferax Rich.				+	—	+
“ filiculmis Vahl.				+	+	+
“ “ var. macilentus Fernald	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ fuscus L.				+		—
“ Grayi Torr.				+	—	+

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[1] Bot. Gazette, Vol. XLIII, p. 383, 1907.

[2] Printed in RHODORA as supplementary matter.

[3] For the list of *Carices* see RHODORA, iv. 218 (1902).

	Me.	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.
Cyperus Houghtonii Torr.			+	+		
“ Nuttallii Eddy	+			+	+	+
“ ovularis (Michx.) Torr.				+		
“ rivularis Kunth	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ strigosus L.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ “ var. capitatus Boeckl.	+	+	+	+		+
“ “ var. compositus Britton				+		
“ “ var. robustior Kunth				+		+
Dulichium arundinaceum (L.) Britton	+	+	+	+	+	+
Eleocharis acicularis (L.) R. & S.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ diandra C. Wright	+	+	+	+		+
“ Engelmanni Steud.				+		+
“ “ var. detonsa Gray				+		
“ intermedia (Muhl.) Schultes	+		+	+		+
“ interstincta (Vahl) R. & S.				+	+	
“ melanocarpa Torr.				+	+	
“ obtusa (Willd.) Schultes	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ olivacea Torr.	+	—	+	+	+	+
“ ovata (Roth) R. & S.	+		+	+		+
“ palustris (L.) R. & S.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ “ var. calva (Torr.) Gray			+			
“ “ var. glaucescens (Willd.) Gray	+		+	+		+
“ “ var. vigens Bailey	+	+	+			+
“ quadrangulata (Michx.) R. & S.						+
“ Robbinsii Oakes	+	—		+	+	+
“ rostellata Torr.		+		+	+	+
“ tenuis (Willd.) Schultes	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ Torreyana Boeckl.						+
“ tuberculosa (Michx.) R. & S.				+	+	+
Eriophorum angustifolium Roth.	+					
“ “ var. majus Schultz	+					
“ callitrix Cham.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ gracile Roth.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ opacum (Björnstr.) Fernald	+			+		
“ tenellum Nutt.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ virginicum L.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ “ var. album Gray						+
“ viridi-carinatum (Engelm.) Fernald	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ “ var. Fellowsii Fernald	+			+		
Fimbristylis Frankii Steud.	+	+	+	+	+	+
Fuirena squarrosa Michx.				+	—	
Hemicarpha micrantha (Vahl) Britton		+		+	+	+
Kobresia elachycarpa Fernald	+					

	Me.	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.
Psilocarya scirpoides Torr.				+	+	
Rynchospora alba (L.) Vahl	+	+	+	+	+	+
" " var. macra Clarke				+		
" capillacea Torr.	+		+			
" " var. leviseta E. J. Hill	+					
" fusca (L.) Ait. f.	+	+	+	+	+	+
" glomerata (L.) Vahl	+	+	+	+	+	+
" macrostachya Torr				+	+	+
" " var. inundata (Oakes) Fernald				+		
" Torreyana Gray		+				
Scirpus americanus Pers	+	—	—	+	+	+
" atrocinctus Fernald	+	+	+	+	+	+
" " var. brachypodus Fernald	+	+	+	+		+
" atrovirens Muhl.	+	+	+	+	—	+
" var. pycnocephalus Fernald	+					
" caespitosus L.	+	+	+			
" campestris Britton, var. Fernaldii (Bicknell) Bartlett.	+			+		
" " var. novae-angliae (Britton) Fernald	+	+		+	—	+
" " var. paludosus (A. Nelson) Fernald	+	+		+	+	+
" Clintonii Gray	+					
" cyperinus (L.) Kunth	+	+	+	+	+	+
" " var. Andrewsii Fernald			+	+	·	+
" " var. condensatus Fernald	+	+	+	+	+	+
" " var. pelius Fernald	+	+	+	+	+	+
" debilis Pursh	+		+	+	+	+
" " var. Williamsii Fernald				+		
" Eriophorum Michx.						+
" fluviatilis (Torr.) Gray			+	+	—	+
" georgianus Harper	+	+	+	+	+	+
" Hallii Gray				+		
" heterochaetus Chase			+	+		
" hudsonianus (Michx.) Fernald	+	+	+	+	+	+
" lineatus Michx.			+	+		+
" nanus Spreng.	+		—	+	+	—
" occidentalis (Watson) Chase	+		+	+		
" Olneyi Gray		+		+	+	+
" " var. contortus Eames						+
" pauciflorus Lightf.	+		+			
" Peckii Britton		+	+	+		

	Me.	N. H.	Vt.	Mass.	R. I.	Conn.
Scirpus pedicellatus Fernald	+	+	+	+		+
“ “ var. pullus Fernald	+	+	+			
“ planifolius Muhl.			+	+	+	+
“ polyphyllus Vahl				+	—	+
“ “ var. macrostachys Boeckl.						+
“ robustus Pursh				+		
“ rubrotinctus Fernald	+	+	+	+		+
“ “ var. confertus Fernald	+					
“ Smithi Gray	+		+		+	+
“ “ var. setosus Fernald	+			+		
“ subterminalis Torr.	+	+	+	+	+	+
“ sylvaticus L.	+	+		+	+	+
“ “ var. Bissellii Fernald						+
“ Torreyi Olney	+	+	+	+	+	—
“ validus Vahl	+	+	+	+	+	+
Scleria pauciflora Muhl., var. caroliniana (Willd.) Wood				+		+
“ reticularis Michx.				+	+	
“ “ var. pubescens Britton					—	—
“ triglomerata Michx.			—	+	—	+
“ verticillata Muhl.				—		+
Stenophyllus capillaris (L.) Britton	+	+	+	+	+	+

NOTES UPON THE ABOVE LIST.

Cyperus ferax Rich. As understood by the writer this includes *C. speciosus* Vahl.

C. filiculmis Vahl. All the material examined from northern New England is var. *macilentus* Fernald.

C. ovularis (Michx.) Torr. has been collected on made land about Boston, but is perhaps not persistent.

C. erythrorhizos Muhl., var. *pumilus* Engelm., *Eleocharis diandra* C. Wright, var. *depressa* Fernald, and several other minor variations are purposely omitted from this list as they seem to be only states due to temporary conditions of environment.

Eriophorum angustifolium Roth. This is the plant which was taken by the writer in his former discussion of the genus (RHODORA vii. 88) to be *E. polystachion* L. Messrs. Rendle and Britten have recently shown,[1] however, that the name *E. polystachion* must be restricted to the endemic Eurasian plant which has generally passed as *E. latifolium* Hoppe, and that the more widely distributed boreal species which has been called *E. polystachyon* must be known as *E. angustifolium* Roth.

---

[1] Rendle & Britten, Journ. Bot. XLV, 443 (1907).

Fimbristylis Frankii Steud. This is the northern plant which has been passing very generally as *F. autumnalis*. True *F. autumnalis* (L.) R. &. S. is a southern species with more slender spikelets in mostly decompound umbels.

Stenophyllus capillaris (L.) Britton is our representative of a characteristic genus of warm regions. Our plant has recently been known as *Fimbristylis capillaris* (L.) Gray.

SUGGESTIONS FOR SPECIAL OBSERVATION.

Cyperus cylindricus (Ell.) Britton extends along the coast from Texas to Long Island and may be expected to reach Cape Cod and the adjacent sandy regions.

C. dentatus Torr., var. *ctenostachys* Fernald is a characteristic plant of the pine-barren regions of Cape Cod and New Jersey, and should be sought in Rhode Island and southeastern Connecticut.

C. Engelmanni Steud. and *C. erythrorhizos* Muhl. are both rather abundant in low grounds of the Boston basin. They occur beyond our limits along the coastal plain and in the Mississippi basin, and should be watched for in southern New England.

C. flavescens L. extends along the coast northward to Long Island and should be sought in southern New England. It has been reported in many lists, but all the New England specimens so named which the writer has seen have been either *C. diandrus* Torr., *C. rivularis* Kunth, or *C. Nuttallii* Eddy.

C. Nuttallii Eddy is undoubtedly in brackish marshes on the New Hampshire coast, as it is abundant in southern Maine and in eastern Massachusetts.

C. ovularis (Michx.) Torr. follows the coastal plain northward to southern New York and, as already noted, has been found as an adventive plant in Boston. It should be sought in the sandy regions of southern New England.

C. rotundus L., the Nut Grass of the Southern States, is adventive about New York City and should be watched for near our ports.

C. strigosus L., var. *compositus* Britton occurs on Cape Cod and should be sought in Rhode Island and southeastern Connecticut.

Eleocharis acuminata (Muhl.) Nees, a characteristic species in calcareous regions of northern New York, should be sought in western New England, especially in northern Vermont.

E. Engelmanni Steud. and its var. *detonsa* Gray, although very local in our region, are to be expected throughout southern New England.

E. intermedia (Muhl.) Schultes is common in wet calcareous soils in the northern half of Maine and frequent in northern Vermont. It should be sought in such places, especially marly bogs, in northern New Hampshire.

E. intermedia (Muhl.) Schultes, var. *Habereri* Fernald, now known only from the shores of Oneida Lake, New York, should be sought throughout the range of the species. It is distinguished by its lack of perianth-bristles.

E. interstincta (Vahl) R. & S., extending from Tropical America along the coastal plain to ponds of Rhode Island and eastern Massachusetts is likely to be found in southeastern Connecticut.

E. melanocarpa Torr., likewise, is a coastal species, found in southeastern Massachusetts, in Rhode Island and on the eastern end of Long Island. It is, therefore, probable that it reaches southeastern Connecticut.

E. ovata (Roth) R. & S. is found in wet places in northern Maine and northern Vermont. In Maine it apparently prefers calcareous soils and it should be looked for in such soils in northern New Hampshire. It is readily distinguished from *E. obtusa* (Willd.) Schultes (*E. ovàta* of many American authors, not R. & S.) by its very purple-brown scales and by the very narrow tubercle.

E. palustris (L.) R. & S., var. *calva* (Torr.) Gray is apparently a very local plant and any information as to its occurrence is desirable.

E. palustris (L.) R. & S., vars. *glaucescens* (Willd.) Gray and *vigens* Bailey are probably of general distribution in New England.

E. Robbinsii Oakes is abundant in ponds of the coastal region of New England, and it extends inland in the Connecticut valley at least to west-central Massachusetts. It should be confidently watched for in ponds of southeastern Vermont, especially at low altitudes, where occur many other common coastal species, such as *Aspidium simulatum, Selaginella apus, Potamogeton pulcher, Cyperus diandrus, Fimbristylis Frankii, Scirpus Torreyi, Xyris caroliniana, Rhexia virginica,* &c.

E. rostellata Torr. is apparently frequent in salt marshes of eastern Massachusetts and New Hampshire. It is to be expected in the extensive marshes of southern Maine.

E. Torreyana Boeckl. occurs in wet pine-barrens from Florida north to New Jersey and it has recently been found by Messrs. C. B. Graves and R. W. Woodward on the shores of Beach Pond in Voluntown, Connecticut. The head of Beach Pond lies within the state of Rhode Island and the botanists of that state should easily extend the range of *E. Torreyana* into their territory.

E. tricostata Torr. follows the coastal plain from Florida to eastern Long Island. It possibly reaches the pine-barren region of southern New England, and should be watched for on wet sandy shores of ponds.

Eriophorum angustifolium Roth and its var. *majus* Schultz are abundant on the colder bogs of northern and central Maine and probably are of wide distribution in northern New England.

E. Chamissonis C. A. Meyer and its var. *albidum* (F. Nylander) Fernald occur locally in bogs of eastern Quebec and New Brunswick. They delight in the muck of the wettest quagmires and are possibly to be found in such situations in northern and eastern Maine.

E. opacum (Björnstr.) Fernald is as yet but little known in New England. Its recent discovery in eastern Maine and in northeastern Massachusetts suggests that it may be widely distributed in our cold bogs. It is less caespitose than *E. callitrix* (*E. vaginatum* of Am. auth., not L.), forming small loose tufts; its leaves are glabrous instead of scabrous; the upper sheaths are close, instead of conspicuously inflated; its heads are much smaller; and its bristles sordid instead of bright white.

E. tenellum Nutt., var. *monticola* Fernald is a characteristic dwarf plant (1–2 dm. high), with solitary spikelets, in a quagmire by an alpine pond on Table-top Mountain, Gaspé Co., Quebec. It is there associated with *Scheuchzeria palustris*, *Carex rariflora*, *C. limosa*, *C. pauciflora*, *Rubus Chamaemorus*, *Potentilla palustris*, and so many other New England plants, as to indicate the possibility that it occurs upon our highest mountains and colder bogs.

E. viridi-carinatum (Engelm.) Fernald, var. *Fellowsii* Fernald has the spikelets all sessile or subsessile, thus suggesting *E. virginicum*. It largely supplants the typical form of the species in the few stations known and may well be sought throughout New England.

Fimbristylis castanea (Michx.) Vahl occurs in marshes and sands along the coast from Florida to eastern Long Island. It should be watched for in southern New England.

Fuirena squarrosa Michx. occurs on sandy margins of ponds in eastern Massachusetts, Rhode Island and on Long Island. It is possibly in similar situations in southeastern Connecticut.

Psilocarya scirpoides Torr. is one of our most local plants, known from a very few wet sandy shores and swamps in Massachusetts and Rhode Island. Its occurrence about a pond at Springfield, Massachusetts, suggests that it may be watched for in Connecticut.

P. nitens (Vahl) Wood grows in mucky or wet sandy shores from Florida to northeastern Long Island. It is to be sought in southern New England.

Rynchospora axillaris (Lam.) Britton occurs in sandy swamps near the coast from Louisiana and Florida northward, and approaches our region in northern Long Island. It should be looked for in the pine-barren area of New England.

R. capillacea Torr. or its var. *leviseta* E. J. Hill occur very locally on wet limestone or in marly bogs in northern and central Maine and northern Vermont and in eastern Quebec. They are probably of wider distribution in northern New England than at present known.

R. macrostachya Torr. has recently been reported with some positiveness from Hartland, Vermont, by Mr. B. P. Ruggles who says, "Some members of the [Vermont] Botanical Club did not agree that [my *R.*] *macrostachyon* is a true *Rhynchospora*, but held that it was a depauperate or abnormal form of some Juncus. However I think it agrees with the description and plate in the Manual and is a true species. I have received the same from Massachusetts with that name and am not willing to give it up."[1] The specimen from Hartland which was referred to the writer was certainly a *Juncus* of the group with nodulose leaves. It is, however, possible that *R. macrostachya* may reach southern Vermont since it is known to extend inland at least to Franklin Co., Massachusetts.

R. macrostachya Torr., var. *inundata* (Oakes) Fernald may be expected throughout the range of the species.

R. Torreyana Gray. This well marked species, which is characteristic of the pine-barrens from New Jersey to Florida, was collected by C. F. Parker in 1868 in bogs at East Washington, New Hampshire. Several other coastal plain and pine-barren species,— *Aletris farinosa, Ranunculus laxicaulis, Sclerolepis uniflora,* etc. — reach extreme northern and inland stations in swamps or on sandy shores of Cheshire and adjacent counties in New Hampshire and most of them occur in the coastal region of southern New England. *Rynchospora Torreyana,* therefore, should be watched for in southeastern Massachusetts, Rhode Island, and eastern Connecticut.

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[1] B. P. Ruggles, Vt. Bot. Cl., Bull. iii, 45 (1908).

Scirpus Clintonii Gray is abundant on alluvial terraces and even on rocky banks throughout the calcareous-slate region of northern and central Maine; and it is also in northern and western New York. The plant, which is somewhat intermediate in appearance between *S. planifolius* and *S. caespitosus,* should be sought in northern New Hampshire and Vermont.

S. Hallii Gray is one of the most local members of the genus. It has long been known from the shores of Winter Pond, Winchester, Massachusetts, but from no other station northeast of Georgia. Its association at Winter Pond with such plants of southern New England as *Scleria reticularis, Eleocharis Engelmanni,* var. *detonsa, Crotalaria sagittalis, Cassia nictitans, Rotala ramosior, Coreopsis rosea,* etc. indicates the probability that it will be found about sandy-bottomed ponds in other portions of southern New England.

S. heterochaetus Chase, known from Lake Champlain, Vermont, and from the Charles River in eastern Massachusetts, is to be sought throughout western and southern New England, particularly at sheltered margins of lakes and quiet pools.

S. nanus Spreng. is undoubtedly to be found on the salt marshes of New Hampshire. It is abundant in southern Maine and in eastern Massachusetts.

S. occidentalis (Watson) Chase is frequent in Maine and Vermont especially near the margins of the larger lakes, and it is found locally in eastern Massachusetts. Further observations will probably show it to be widely distributed in New England.

S. pauciflorus Lightf. is found on wet limy rocks or marly shores at several stations in northern and north-central Maine and in northern Vermont. It should be watched for in such situations in northern New Hampshire.

S. rufus (Hudson) Schrad. is one of the characteristic turf-forming plants of salt marshes about the Gulf of St. Lawrence where it is associated with many of our best known species: *Triglochin maritima*, *Elymus arenarius* L., *Carex norvegica* Willd., *Polygonum Fowleri* Robinson, *Spergularia canadensis* (Pers.) Don, *Glaux maritima* L., var. *obtusifolia* Fernald, etc. Since all these and many other species with which it grows are abundant on the eastern coast of Maine, it is hoped that *Scirpus rufus* may soon be found in that region.

S. Smithii Gray and its var. *setosus* Fernald are often confused in herbaria with *S. debilis* and are probably more widely distributed than at present known. *S. debilis* has the achene biconvex, *S. Smithii* plano-convex, one of the faces being distinctly flattened.

S. sylvaticus L. grows at Hanover, New Hampshire and will probably be found on the Vermont side of the Connecticut.

Scleria. The species of *Scleria* are all very local and little known in New England. Any new stations for them are of unusual interest. They occur chiefly in damp pine-barrens.

Gray Herbarium.

Filipendula rubra in Maine.— Five years ago in June, I observed near a road which runs through a meadow near my camp a plant with which I was not familiar. In July when it blossomed I determined it to be *Filipendula rubra* (Hill) Robinson and sent a specimen to the Gray Herbarium for verification. Mr. Bartlett wrote me that the plant was what I thought. He says it is native only in the central and southern states though it is commonly cultivated in the East and sometimes escapes. There is however none under cultivation in this town and the plant must have been introduced by grass seed. Mr. Bartlett says it is reported as well established in Vermont and Connecticut but has never been recorded from Maine.

The plant has increased until there is a large clump of it and it presents a striking appearance with its stalks of pink blossoms.— Elizabeth Meads Moody, South Limington, Me.

Additions to the Plants of Mount Desert Island.— Among the many additions to the flora of Mount Desert Island, Maine, made since the publication of the list of 1894, specimens of the following plants have recently come to the Herbarium.

Mention of them may prove of interest at this time.

Lycopodium clavatum L.	
var. monostachyon Grev. & Hook.	F. G. Floyd, E. L. Shaw, S. A. Lurvey.
Carex intumescens Rudge	
var. Fernaldii Bailey	M. L. Fernald
Veratrum viride Ait.	E. L. R.
Cypripedium pubescens Willd.	E. L. R.; E. L. Shaw.
Goodyera tessellata Lodd.	E. L. R.; E. L. Shaw, et al.
Chelidonium majus L.	E. L. R.
Hesperis matronalis L.	S. A. Lurvey.
Apios tuberosa Moench.	E. L. R.
Pyrola secunda L.	
var. obtusata Turcz.	E. L. Shaw.
Viola incognita Brainerd	E. L. Shaw.
Vaccinium Pennsylvanicum Lam.	
var. angustifolium (Ait.) A. Gray	E. L. R.
var. nigrum Wood	E. L. R. et al.
Anagallis arvensis L.	——
Apocynum cannabinum L.	E. L. R.
Myosotis palustris L.	H. Jaques.
Plantago Rugelii Dec.	——
Taraxacum erythrospermum Andrz.	——
Bidens vulgata Greene	M. L. Fernald.
Anthemis tinctoria L.	S. Toppan.
Senecio Robbinsii Oakes	E. L. R.
“ viscosus L.	M. L. Fernald: E. L. R.

It is hoped that before long a complete list of additions to the flora can be prepared. Information from other botanists will be gratefully received.— Edward L. Rand, Boston.

A new Station for Iris Hookeri in Maine.— On June 27th, 1908, I found on Great Cranberry Isle, a very interesting island lying just off Mount Desert, a large plant of *Iris Hookeri*, Penny. It was growing on the outskirts of a colony of *I. versicolor*,— but nearer the gravelly stony beach,— and was almost through flowering while the latter species was showing its first blossoms. Perhaps this difference in the time of flowering explains why this species has not been reported before from this station by summer visitors. I was unable, however, to form any conclusion as to its abundance. This island is, I believe, the most southern station for *I. Hookeri* yet reported from the Maine coast.— Elsie L. Shaw, Lexington, Massachusetts.

SOME MAINE ADDENDA.

J. C. Parlin.

On July 7, 1906, I found a few plants of a small, hoary crucifer, growing in association with *Sisymbrium altissimum* L., along a side track, in Canton, Maine, where grain cars are switched off. I laid it aside in my yearly budget for Prof. Fernald, who finds it to be *Erysimum parviflorum* Nutt., a vagrant from the Northwest. Both species named probably were brought in grain.

August 11, 1906, a quantity of *Eragrostis capillaris* Nees, was found growing along the edge of the sidewalk on Point Avenue in Canton Village. Again, on the 16th, I found a large quantity of it near the Gilbertville station in this town. This is the most northern known station of the species, although it was previously known in the state, having been collected at North Berwick several years ago.

While the following are not addenda, they serve to indicate the richness of the flora in this section of the state:— *Anemone cylindrica* Gray; *Caulophyllum thalictroides* Michx.; *Dentaria diphylla* L. *Arabis Drummondi* Gray; *Viola arenaria* DC.; *Aralia quinquefolia* Descne. & Planch.; *Echinacea pallida* Nutt.; *Antennaria Parlinii* Fernald; *A. occidentalis* Greene; *A. Canadensis* Greene, staminate plants; *Petasites palmata*, Gray; *Vaccinium vacillans* Sol.; *Polygonum Hartwrightii* Gray; *Juniperus Virginiana* L.; *Listera convallarioides* Nutt.; *Spiranthes Romanzoffiana* Cham.; *Orchis spectabilis* L.; *Habenaria bracteata* R. Br.; *Cypripedium parviflorum* Salisb.; *C. spectabile* Swartz.; *Scirpus hudsonianus* Fernald; *Carex Pseudo-cyperus* L.; *C. prasina* Wahl.; *C. paupercula* Michx., var. *irrigua* Fernald; *C. virescens* Muhl., var. *Swanii*, Fernald; *C. longirostris*, Torr.; *C. plantaginea* Lam.; *C. deflexa* Hornem.; *C. novae-angliae* Schw.; *C. arcta* Boott; *C. cephaloidea* Dewey; *C. foenea* Willd., var. *perplexa* Bailey; *C. leporina* L.; *Phragmites communis* Trin.; *Poa alsodes* Gray.

Canton, Maine.

NOTE ON MICHAUX'S VACCINIUM MYRTILLOIDES.

M. L. Fernald.

The name *Vaccinium myrtilloides,* first published by Michaux for a common blueberry of eastern Canada and the Hudson Bay regon, has been variously interpreted. Recently, however, it has rested as a synonym either of *V. pennsylvanicum* Lam. or its var. *angustifolium* (Ait.) Gray, plants to which it has its closest affinity.

Of the common blue-fruited *V. pennsylvanicum* there are three pronounced tendencies. The typical form of the species, the shrub of the eastern United States and of portions of Canada, has the twigs glabrous or at most a little pilose at tip and the leaves glabrous beneath. The dwarf shrub, ordinarily confined to our alpine or colder regions, differs only in its reduced stature and tiny narrow leaves and is var. *angustifolium* (Ait.) Gray (*V. angustifolium* Ait. Hort. Kew. ii. 11). The third extreme is nearly if not quite as pubescent as *V. canadense,* differing from that species in its lustrous leaves with spinulose margins, as in the typical glabrous or glabrate *V. pennsylvanicum.*

The very pubescent extreme of *V. pennsylvanicum* is the common representative of the species in many sections of eastern Canada and it occurs in characteristic development from Labrador to Hudson Bay, south to Newfoundland, Nova Scotia, and northern Maine, and locally to Massachusetts. Throughout this region, as already stated, the shrub is usually mistaken for *V. canadense;* but it has the foliage-characters and the earlier sweeter berries of *V. pennsylvanicum,* and is very clearly the shrub described by Michaux as *V. myrtilloides.* Michaux's specimen, now preserved at the Muséum d'Histoire Naturelle in Paris, was over ripe and each of the two seemingly lateral clusters has lost all but a single berry. The branch shows clearly, however, that other berries had been present. The specimen was examined by the writer in 1903, and a tracing and note made by Dr. Robinson in 1900 bear out the decision that Michaux's plant described "foliis angusto-lanceolatis, integris, subtus juxta nervos et margine pubescentibus, membranaceis: .... *Bluets* Canadensium. *Hab.* a Canada ad sinum *Hudsonis*"[1] is the common pubescent extreme of *V. pennsylvanicum* and that it should not be longer confused with the glabrous *V. pennsylvanicum* and its equally glabrous var. *angustifolium* but should be given varietal recognition as

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[1] Michx. Fl. i. 234 (1803).

VACCINIUM PENNSYLVANICUM Lam., var. **myrtilloides** (Michx.) n. comb. *V. myrtilloides* Michx. Fl. i. 234 (1803).

GRAY HERBARIUM.

DRABA AUREA IN RIMOUSKI COUNTY, QUEBEC.— In RHODORA vii. 267 (1905) I reported as *Draba borealis* DC. a plant found in fruit on seacliffs at Bic, Rimouski County, Quebec. Subsequently I have been able to examine the Bic plant at several stations and to secure excellent flowering material. The petals prove to be, not white as in *D. borealis* to which the plant was originally referred, but golden yellow, in this character differing strikingly from the other species of *Draba* known from the lower St. Lawrence. The Bic plant when well developed is by far the largest species of the genus in eastern America, the luxuriant plants producing as many as fifty fruiting branches, the thick and very brittle leaves being 1.5–2 cm. broad, and the mature pods 1.2–1.8 cm. long. Although these luxuriant specimens are much larger and have broader leaves than most herbarium specimens of *D. aurea* Vahl, smaller individuals are apparently identical with that polar species. As noted in the original report of the Bic plant (as *D. borealis*) the juicy leaves and young tips are freely eaten by the Herring Gulls which nest on the limestone rocks at Bic where *Draba aurea* abounds.— M. L. FERNALD, Gray Herbarium.

A NEW STATION FOR HIERACIUM PRATENSE.— For the last three or four years I have noticed a Hieracium of rather unfamiliar appearance growing in a field near Norwood Cove, at Southwest Harbor, Mount Desert Island, Maine. This year I found plants of the same species in several other fields, not only in the neighborhood, but near Western Mountain and near Beech Hill. On examination it proves to be *H. pratense* Tausch, an introduced plant of very limited range in this country. It has been reported by Mr. Emile F. Williams as occurring at Van Buren, Maine, (RHODORA, III. 36), but I think not elsewhere in New England.— SAM A. LURVEY, Southwest Harbor, Maine.

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